

# The Skookum-chuck

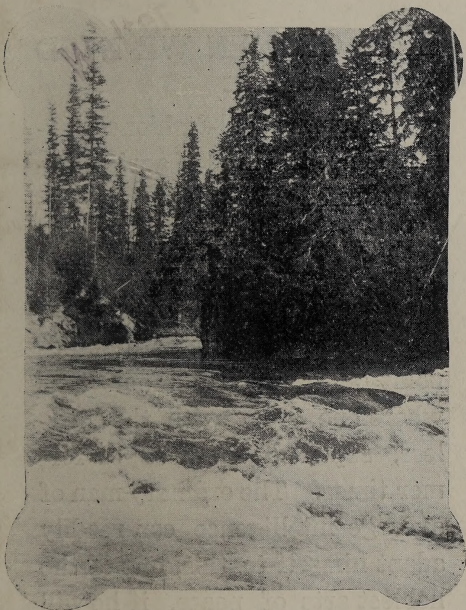


PHOTO BY M. J. DUNWOODIE

A Scene on the Spallumcheen where it enters  
the Okanagan, near Enderby

---

Where the Nimrod may find content, the lover of the meadow be satisfied, the orchardist and the poultryman gratified, and the man that seeks a home in the California of Canada may glory in the realization of his yearning.

## KIND OF MEN WE NEED



The common old-fashioned farmer is not the kind of agriculturist required in B. C., but educated men and women, who are prepared to study and practice the science of agriculture from an intelligent, up-to-date standpoint and produce four tons where one grew with the shiftless, slipshod methods of former times. The ordinary man of average intelligence can readily adapt himself to this, one of the noblest arts of peace, if he will only take Josh Billings' advice and not carry his wish-bone where his back-bone ought to be."—B. C. Saturday Sunset.

# Enderby District

Gateway of the Okanagan,  
the "Orchard of Canada"

==  
[A Catechism]

WHAT California as a state is to the United States, the Okanagan as a District, is to the Dominion of Canada. It is the banner fruit-raising section of the Dominion. Its climatic conditions are the best, and its productive soil and prosperous cities and settlements make it the most sought-for haven by all those seeking a place where money can be made and a home built up amid conditions and environment which tend to develop to its fullest the enjoyment of the home.

The dairy and live stock interests of the Okanagan used to be the only interests thought worthy of development. Vast acreages were tied up as cattle ranches and little, if any, effort was made to till the soil. Now, while these interests are still important, yet there are other interests, particularly the fruit industry, which not only are demanding attention but are clamoring for first place.

Very large apple orchards are planted in the Okanagan. Here the man of small means can invest his earnings and feel safe. He is on an equal footing with the man of great wealth; his footing is sure, his prospects bright.

In submitting the following facts about this favored locality, it is the purpose of the writer to honestly prepare authoritative information covering the District, information that may be relied upon, and with this end in view we have been assisted by George Bell, mayor of Enderby; Graham Rosoman, city clerk; A. L. Fortune, forty years a resident of the District; W. Elson, a recognized authority on apple culture, and George Lawes, an authority on small fruits and system in small farming. The answers given to the questions put to these gentlemen may be relied upon. They are the result of years of hard toil and persistent effort. The information is given by men in harness—busy men—men that have put theory into practice and noted results.

Keep this catechism for future reference. It gives valuable information in the most concise form:

Q. Where is the Okanagan Valley?

A. Interior of British Columbia, running from Sicamous Junction, on main line of C. P. R. to International boundary.

Q. How is it best reached by railroad?

A. By Soo line from Eastern points, connecting with C. P. R. at Moose Jaw, or by Great Northern from Spokane, Wash., from Middle States.

Q. How long is the Valley?

A. About 150 miles. One can form a clearer impression by dividing the Valley into two Districts, the Northern Okanagan and the Southern Okanagan, the latter being the district tributary to the Okanagan Lake, and the former that watered by the river Spallumcheen, an Indian name signifying "a spal between prairies." It might be further explained that large sections of the low lands are overflowed similarly to the Nile of Africa, and greatly enriched thereby.

Q. How wide is the Valley?

A. From 2 to 10 miles.

Q. How is it watered?

A. By the Spallumcheen or Shuswap river, the Shuswap, Mabel and Okanagan lakes and tributary mountain streams.



Q. How many towns and cities are there in the Valley?

A. Seven.

Q. Name them.

A. Enderby, Armstrong, Vernon, Kelowna, Peachland, Summerland and Penticton.

Q. What is the population of the Valley?

A. 12,000. Room for 100,000.

Q. What city stands at the gateway of the Valley?

A. Enderby.

Q. What is its altitude and geographical position?

A. 1100 feet; head of navigation, mountains, open eastward; green everywhere.

Q. What are the principle industries of Enderby?

A. Flour milling, lumbering, brickmaking, fruit growing and mixed farming.

Q. What are its facilities for handling business and supplying the needs of the district tributary to it?

A. Branch of Bank of Montreal, large, commodious hotels, large and modern stores carrying ample stocks, weekly paper, daily freight and passenger service.

Q. What are its religious, fraternal and educational advantages?

A. Churches: Church of Eng-

land, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, and Roman Catholic Indian mission; also occasional services by Seventh Day Adventists. Fraternal societies: Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Orangemen, Knights of Pythias and Foresters. Educational: Excellent public school consisting of three departments; high school work is also being done, and a regular high school department soon to be established; also an excellent town band,—certainly an educational advantage.

Q. What advantages does Enderby offer to the man of small means?

A. He can buy land cheaper here than elsewhere and raise the best fruit, and can find ready employment in town while trees are growing.

Q. What are the chances for a man who is dependent on his daily labor?

A. Plenty of work for common labor; wages \$2.50 and \$3 per day.

Q. What public utilities has Enderby?

A. A splendid water supply, constructed on the gravity system, at a normal pressure of 115 pounds, which affords protection from fire as well as supplying

domestic and manufacturing needs. This system is owned by the town. There is an electric lighting system operated under franchise from the city.

Q. What is the charge for water service?

A. For dwelling houses, \$1.50 per month, including lawn and stable taps. Special rates for laundries, hotels, etc.

Q. What is the charge for light service?

A. Dwellings: meter, 14c per kilowat for first 52 kilowats, over 52 kilowats, 8c per kilowat, or a flat rate of \$1.50 per month for 3 16-c.p. lights, or their equivalent in smaller lights. Business: 12c per kilowat for first 52 kilowats, over 52 kilowats, 8c per kilowat.

Q. What is the rate of taxation?

A. 1907, 13 mills for general purposes, and 5 mills for school purposes. Rate for 1908 not yet fixed but will probably be still lower.

Q. What is the area of Enderby District?

A. 40,000 acres.

Q. What is its topographical formation?

A. Foothills and heavily timbered mountains traverse the District from north to south, and from Enderby the Mabel Lake



# What an acre of land in Okanagan Valley will produce

Nothing is so convincing as hard facts. The following instances have been fully established after careful inquiry and will bear the fullest investigation:

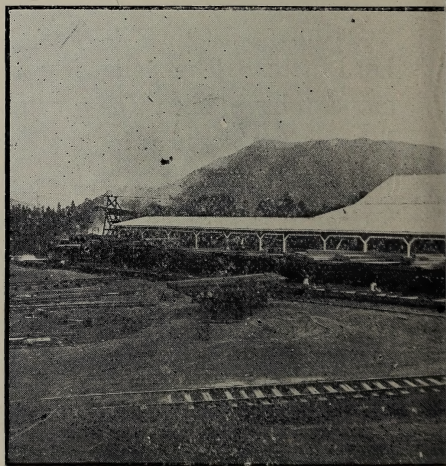
George R. Lawes, on his hill property at Enderby, has picked and marketed from two-thirds of an acre of strawberries, \$800 worth of fruit in a single season.

In 1905 a 20-acre patch of Northern Spy apples in the Coldstream orchard at Vernon, yielded a net return of \$10,875, or nearly \$550 per acre. This was from apples alone, no vegetables or small fruits being planted between the trees.

## What an Acre of Land in the

Last year, Wm. Elson picked and marketed from an acre of 15-year-old apple trees, 640 boxes of apples. At \$1.50 a box, we have \$960 as the value of the acre's crop. Mr. Elson's orchard is situated at Enderby.

---



**SAWMILL OF THE A. R. I.**

One of Enderby's industries, capacity 50,000,000 annu

---

B. L. Williams produced 90 tons of potatoes on 5 acres. These sold for \$1,350, or \$270 per acre.

## Kanagan Valley will Produce

Four and a half acres of onions produced 95 tons at \$22 per ton. Ten acres of potatoes produced 200 tons at \$14 per ton—\$2,800. One acre of tomatoes—5000 plants—bore 95,000 pounds; at 2 cents a pound, \$1,700.

---



**ERS LUMBER CO., Ltd.**

with timber berths to supply logs for fifty years

---

E. C. Thompson, of Vernon, marketed \$227 worth of fruit from 20 6-year-old pear trees. This is equal to over \$1,000 per acre.

## **What an Acre of Land in Okanagan Valley will Produce**

An acre of raspberries brought A. F. Venables, of Coldstream, \$375. This was last year; the canes were planted the previous season.

Last year, says the Vernon News, W. Middleton received returns from four acres of bearing orchard, in which was grown small fruits and vegetables between the trees, of \$3,210, or \$800 an acre.

In 1905 John Gummow, of Peachland, sold his crop of peaches on the trees, which were then 5 years old, for \$355 per acre, and the purchasers picked and packed the fruit at their own expense.

In 1906 J. R. Brown, of Summerland, sold the fruit off 110 peach trees for \$800. This is at the rate of \$1,200 per acre.

In 1907 Mr. McLaren, of Summerland, sold his crop of strawberries at a price which ran at the rate of \$1,935 per acre.

Valley runs east 25 miles to Mabel Lake. The high lands and low lands are particularly adapted to fruits raising and vegetables. Enderby is splendidly situated on the river; good streets and drainage, and fair roads running in all directions.

Q. What are the agricultural products of Enderby District?

A. Timothy, alfalfa, wild hay, wheat, barley, oats and some corn or maize, beans and peas.

Q. When is wheat, barley and other small grain sown?

A. Fall wheat is mostly grown, very little spring wheat; sown last of April.

Q. When does harvesting commence?

A. Harvesting fall wheat commences last week in July; spring grains middle of August.

Q. How is grain harvested in Enderby District?

A. The harvester is used generally.

Q. What is the nature of the soil tributary to Enderby?

A. Alluvial along river bottoms and lakes. Some sections volcanic. The bench lands mostly composed of decayed rock, with some alluvial deposit, making them ideal for the perfect growth of the winter apple.



Q. What proportion of this land is suitable for agricultural and what for horticultural purposes?

A. The bench lands are far in excess of the purely bottom lands; the value of the bench lands is, however, only now becoming apparent.

Q. When does the first snow fall?

A. The advent of winter varies. Occasionally we get snow end of October, again not until 20th December. But generally we may look for snow the second week in November. A peculiarity to be noted and one of great interest to the horticulturist, is that upon snow falling, what little frost there may have been in the ground comes out and the ground remains unfrozen the rest of the winter, hence root freezing even of delicate plants, is unknown.

Q. When does spring open?

A. From the 20th February to the 14th March spring may be looked for with certainty.

Q. Is the soil adapted to vegetables and roots?

A. Yes; with crops equal to any in the world.

Q. Do apples grow in any part of the District?

A. Yes; but the best quality of

apples are raised on the slopes or bench lands.

Q. Where are the roots grown to best advantage?

A. Select the low lands for beets, wurtzels and forage plants; bench lands for potatoes and onions.

Q. When do strawberries and other small fruits ripen in Enderby district?

A. Strawberries ripen, early varieties by 24th May, main crop about 9th June.

Q. When do other fruits ripen?

A. Raspberries and other small fruits are ready before strawberries are through, and the same pickers follow on. From the small fruits, they move to cherries and thence to the plum crop; this is followed immediately by summer apples and pears; these again by the late varieties, and picking on a well-organized place is continuous from about the beginning of June until Autumn frosts.

Q. As a matter of record, is fruit raising profitable in the Enderby District?

A. It is.

Q. What will an acre of apples produce?

A. I have taken 640 boxes of apples off of an acre of land this

past year, from 15-year-old trees.

Q. Is the fruit of good size and quality?

A. Yes; I have taken 12 first and 3 second prizes at the annual fruit exhibition this past year, out of 20 varieties shown.

Q. What will an acre of strawberries produce in one season?

A. The profit on an acre of strawberries varies greatly. The variety, the situation, the fertility of the soil, and largely the care the producer gives to their cultivation, all effect the yield in a marked degree. Given all conditions first-class, \$800 per acre or even more has been made, but with ordinary care an average of \$200 per acre may be made by the careful producer. The market is unlimited and price good.

Q. Does alfalfa do well in the Enderby District?

A. Yes; on the bench lands; not on damp or low lands. Three crops may be cut in a season if rains come just right.

Q. Is dairying and stockraising profitable in the Enderby District?

A. Yes; for families that will work the long hours.

Q. Is corn grown to any extent and with what success?

A. Corn has never been much

grown; some years it does well; it is planted about the 15-20th May; for feed, about June 1st. The yield in grain is small, in feed is sometimes very good.

Q. What is the cost of land about Enderby?

A. Uncleared from \$15 to \$50; cleared from \$50 to \$200.

Q. Is there any land about Enderby open to settlement?

A. Considerable bench land; much of it rocky, but a few years will see it all occupied and the fertile spots out in fruit trees.

Q. Would you advise men of moderate circumstances to locate at Enderby?

A. Yes; if he is able and willing to work.

Q. What are the prevailing prices of Enderby property?

A. All small holdings and lots 60x120, selling from \$100 up, for residential sites; for business from \$10 to \$20 per front foot.

Q. At the present time, are conditions favorable for people of moderate means to acquire homes in Enderby District?

A. At the present time conditions are very favorable for acquiring suitable blocks of land in this District. The old holdings are being sub-divided into 1-acre, 5-acre and 10-acre blocks, and

are being placed on the market at reasonable prices and moderate terms. These small holdings, when planted with winter apples will be worth from \$1,000 to \$1,500 an acre seven years from planting, if the trees are given moderate care, and will be cheap to the buyer at that price, the fruit industry being in its infancy at present.

---

### *Fruit Canneries for Okanagan*

A correspondent interested in the Okanagan asks:

Are there any fruit canneries in the Valley?

The erection of fruit canneries at Vernon and Kelowna will be completed in time to handle this season's surplus crop. The operation of these canneries will mitigate any waste of fruit and will open up a market for British Columbia fruit at all seasons of the year. It is the intention to preserve the bulk of the fruit in glass jars. The payroll will be a big one, and the fruit farmers of the Okanagan will have a ready market for all fruit that cannot be shipped at a profit right from the tree.



# Facts that are hard to Believe by many

Statements such as these to a person unacquainted with the conditions which obtain in the Okanagan, seem improbable or even impossible, yet they are by no means exceptional, and only indicate that they are the result of industry, skill and business ability. After giving facts and figures regarding the success attained by individual orchardists, a writer in the May number of the excellent magazine, "Canadian Life and Resources," goes so far as to predict that in 25 years the Valley will have a population of 50,000 of the wealthiest and most intelligent people in Canada.

---

This booklet is compiled and printed by The Walker Press, Enderby. For further information address— **Publicity Department, Enderby, B. C.**

